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Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 73, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1791. [Whole No. 177.]

LONDON, Oct. 12.

LETTERS from Frankfort ſay, that the Aſſembly met there for the election of an Emperor, has ordered,

That all books, pamphlets and writings attacking or reflecting on Sovereigns, or their governments, ſhall be prohibited under the moſt rigorous penalties, the authors of them proſecuted criminally, the bookſellers anddiſtributors fined 200 ducats for the firſt offence, and for the ſecond puniſhed with confiſcation of goods.

The approaching diſſolution of the preſent National Aſſembly, and the conſequent general election that will take place throughout France, will be the true epocha for the permanent eſtabliſhment or final deſtruction of the liberties of that country.

The lateſt ſeeds of the revolution in France may be ſaid to have been germinating upwards of five and twenty years; that is to ſay, from the moſt alarming convulſion by the ſentence of baniſhment being pronounced by theKing againſt the Members of his parliaments, in conſequence of their having refuſed to regiſter, and remonſtrating againſt the injuſtice of his arbitrary edicts. On this occaſion he told his Parliaments, that he would not ſuffer an aſſociation to be formed in his kingdom, which might grow into a confederacy of reſiſtance; and that his coronation oath was not, as they vainly ſuppoſed, an oath made to the nation, but to God alone, to whom only he was accountable.

On Sunday laſt a gentleman, whoſe curioſity had induced him to examine the internal parts of St. Paul's Church, miſlead himſelf, by the multiplicity of paſſages into the North front tower [correſponding to that where the clock is placed] and from which he was unable again to find his way. There he remained till Monday in the afternoon, when by tying his waiſtcoat and handkerchief to a ſtick, and repeatedly waving them, for at that height his voice could not be heard, he attracted the notice of ſome workmen in the church yard. Accompanied by a verger, they went to his aſſiſtance, but, from the intricacy of the paſſages, had almoſt bewildered themſelves in their return. At the moment of his releaſe, his wife came into the church yard, almoſt frantic with the apprehenſion of his having experienced ſome fatal accident.

Though in Europe and America the ordinary colour for mourning is black, yet in China, it is white; in Turkey it is blue; in Egypt it is yellow; in Ethiopia brown. Each country has its reaſons for each particular colour; black denotes the privation of life, as being the privation of light; white denotes purity; blue expreſſes the felicity which the deceaſed is wiſhed to enjoy; yellow, that death is the end of all human hopes in regard to leaves that fall, and flowers that fade; and brown denotes the earth in which the deceaſed is depoſited. The ancient Spartan and Roman ladies uſed to mourn in white.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

BOSTON, December 25.

Thoſe who rejoice in the proſperity of their country, muſt feel a pleaſure on reading the SPEECH of our beloved PRESIDENT, which no language can fully deſcribe. The proſpects it holds out to the citizens of the United States, are highly flattering; and it more than realizes the anticipations of the friends of the general government. May AMERICA be wiſe, and juſtly eſtimate the bleſſings of her highly favored ſituation. In the ſplendor of her riſing beams, the damps, the fogs of anarchy, ſedition and every evil work, die away, and are exhaled into nonentity. The oppreſſed of the elder world will ſeek an aſylum in this laſt retreat of liberty and her attendants—and founded on the rock of union, the world ſhall ſee our country,

"To glory, wealth and fame aſcend—
Her commerce riſe, her realms extend;
Where now the Panther guards his den—
Her deſart foreſts ſwarm with men—
Her cities, tow'rs, and columns riſe,
And dazzling temples meet the ſkies;
Her pines deſcending to the main
In triumph ſpread the wat'ry plain,
Ride inland lakes with fav'ring gales,
And croud her ports with whit'ning ſails,
'Till to the ſkirts of weſtern day,
The peopled regions own her ſway."

Accounts from the Weſt-Indies mention, that Count Damas had been reduced to ſuch extremities as to ſolicit aſſiſtance from the Governors of the Engliſh iſlands. The ſame accounts add, that the Britiſh Governors had denied his requeſt.

NEW-YORK, January 4.

By a letter from Judge Morris, of New-Jerſey, a veſſel which appears to have been the ſchooner Unity, Captain Barker, from Ocracoke Sound, which place ſhe left on the 18th December laſt, for New-York, was found on ſhore at Deal, in the county of Monmouth, bottom upwards, on Monday the 27th December. Part of her cargo had been pillaged through a hole cut in her bottom, the remainder was ſecured by the ſheriff, conſiſting of 57 caſes of wine, 6 caſks, and a barrel or two of flaxſeed, and about 5500 hhd and barrel ſtaves. The wine was ſhipped by Capt. Thomas Cox, lately arrived at Edenton from Bourdeaux, and conſigned to Meſſ. Bound and Co. of New-York, as appears by a letter found in the veſſel. Four men, rather better dreſſed than ſeamen, the ſheriff informed Judge Morris, were driven aſhore about a mile to the ſouthward of the wreck.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

The following RESOLUTIONS, as the baſis of a bill for the eſtabliſhment of a LAND-OFFICE for the ſale of the unappropriated lands in the Weſtern Territory, were paſſed the houſe.

THAT it is expedient that a general land office be eſtabliſhed and opened at the ſeat of the government of the United States.

That two ſubordinate land offices be eſtabliſhed and opened, one in the government northweſt of the Ohio, and the other in the government ſouth of the Ohio.

That all contracts for the ſale of land above the quantity of acres, ſhall be excluſively made at the general land office.

That no land ſhall be ſold, except ſuch in reſpect to which the titles of the Indian tribes ſhall have been previouſly extinguiſhed.

That the ſeven ranges already ſurveyed be ſold in lots as laid out.

That any quantities may be ſold by ſpecial contract, comprehended either within natural boundaries or lines, or both. But no ſurvey ſhall in any caſe be made on a river or watercourſe, but in the proportion of chains back from ſuch river or watercourſe, for every chain along the bank or courſe thereof.

That the price ſhall be thirty cents per acre.

That warrants for military ſervice be put on the ſame footing with warrants iſſuing from the land office, and that the excluſive right of locating the ſame in diſtricts ſet apart for the army, ceaſe after the day of

That no credit ſhall be given for any quantity leſs than a townſhip of ten miles ſquare, nor more than two years credit for any quantity.

That in every inſtance of credit, at leaſt one quarter part of the conſideration ſhall be paid down, and ſecurity, other than the land itſelf, ſhall be required for the reſidue. And that no title ſhall be given for any tract or part of a purchaſe beyond the quantity for which the conſideration ſhall be actually paid.

That the of each ſubordinate office ſhall have the management of all ſales, and the iſſuing of warrants for all locations in the tracts to be ſet apart for the accommodation of individual ſettlers, ſubject to the ſuperintendency of the commiſſioners of the general land-office, who may alſo commit to them the management of any other ſales or locations which it may be found expedient to place under their direction.

That preference be given, for a limited time, to thoſe actual ſettlers, whoſe titles are not ſecured by the former governments of that country, and the exiſting ordinances and acts of Congreſs.

That there ſhall be a ſurveyor general, who ſhall have power to appoint a deputy ſurveyor-general in each of the weſtern governments, and a competent number of deputy ſurveyors to execute in perſon all warrants to them directed by the ſurveyor-general or deputy ſurveyor-gerals within certain diſtricts to be aſſigned to them reſpectively. That the ſurveyor-general ſhall alſo have in charge all the duties committed to the geographer-general by the ſeveral reſolutions and ordinances of Congreſs.

That all warrants iſſued at the general land-office, ſhall be ſigned by and ſhall be directed to the ſurveyor-general. That all warrants iſſued at a ſubordinate office, ſhall be ſigned by and ſhall be directed to the deputy ſurveyor-general within the government. The priority of locations upon warrants ſhall be determined by the times of the applications to the deputy ſurveyors: and in caſe of two applications for the ſame land at one time, the priority may be determined by lot.

That the Treaſurer of the United States ſhall be the receiver of payments for ſales made at the general land-office, and may alſo receive depoſits of money for purchaſes intended to be made at the ſubordinate offices, his receipts or certificates for which ſhall be received in payment at thoſe offices.

That the ſecretary of each of the weſtern governments, ſhall be the receiver of all payments ariſing from ſales at the office of ſuch government.

That controverſies concerning rights to patents or grants of land, ſhall be determined by the of that office, under whoſe immediate direction or juriſdiction the locations in reſpect to which they may ariſe, ſhall have been made.

That the of the general land-office, ſurveyor-general, deputy-ſurveyors-general, and the of the land-office in each of the weſtern governments, ſhall not purchaſe nor ſhall others purchaſe for them in truſt, any public lands.

That the ſecretaries of the weſtern governments ſhall give ſecurity for the faithful execution of their duty, as receivers of the land office.

That all patents ſhall be ſigned by the Preſident of the United States and ſhall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of State.

That all officers acting under the laws eſtabliſhing the land-office, ſhall make oath or affirmation faithfully to diſcharge their reſpective duties, previouſly to their entering upon the execution thereof.

That all ſurveys of land ſhall be at the expence of the purchaſers or grantees.

That the fees ſhall not exceed certain rates to be ſpecified in the law, affording equitable compenſations for the ſervices of the ſurveyors, and eſtabliſhing reaſonable and cuſtomary charges for patents and other office papers, for the benefit of the United States.

That the of the general land-office, ſhall as ſoon as may be, from time to time, cauſe all the rules and regulations which they may eſtabliſh to be publiſhed in one gazette, at leaſt, in each ſtate, and in each of the weſtern governments where there is a gazette, for the information of the citizens of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

[It ſhould have been noticed in our laſt that the bill for the relief of Shubael Swaine was read the third time, on Tueſday and paſſed.]

The bill more effectually to provide for the national defence by eſtabliſhing a uniform militia throughout the United States, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe on Wedneſday next—100 copies were ordered to be printed.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe, that they have paſſed the bill to provide for the unlading of goods, wares and merchandiſe, in caſes of obſtruction by ice.

The houſe agreeable to the order of the day reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, and took into conſideration the bill, repealing after a certain time, the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits, &c. and impoſing others in their ſtead.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Parker moved that the whole bill ſhould be again read. This was objected to, as a needleſs expence of the time of the committee, eſpecially as the ſubſtance of the bill had been printed. Mr. Parker inſiſting on his motion, and the rules of conducting buſineſs in the committee of the whole, being called for and read, the oppoſition to reading the bill was withdrawn.

The bill being read through, and the firſt paragraph being repeated by the Chairman,

Mr. Jackſon moved to ſtrike out the eſſential part of the firſt clauſe. He ſtated his objections at large againſt the principles of the bill—and reprobated the funding ſyſtem, and an exciſe in particular, as an auxiliary to it.

The tenor of his obſervations were to ſhew that this mode of taxation was odious, unequal, unpopular and oppreſſive—more particularly in the Southern States—In which he obſerved, its unequal operation would be moſt ſenſibly felt, as the citizens of thoſe States have no alternative to adopt, by which they can diminiſh the weight of the tax—no breweries, or orchards, to furniſh a ſubſtitute for ſpiritous liquors—hence they become a neceſſary article. He contended that they were not only neceſſary, but ſalutary in the ſouthern regions: This he ſaid had been ac-

knowledged by an eaſtern author, Mr. Morſe, an authority which he preſumed would not be diſputed by the northern gentlemen, eſpecially when it was conſidered he was a clergyman. Mr. Morſe declares that grog is a neceſſary article of drink in the ſouthern States.

Mr Jackſon took notice of the petition of the college of phyſicians, which had been lately read in the houſe on the ſubject of diſtilled ſpirits.—He diſapproved highly of their interfering in the buſineſs. He thought they might with equal propriety, interpoſe their offices to prevent the uſe of many other articles which were deemed pernicious or of a poiſonous quality—He inſtanced *muſhrooms*—They might petition Congreſs to paſs a law interdicting the uſe of *ketchup*, becauſe ſome ignorant perſons had been poiſoned by eating muſhrooms.

Mr. Jackſon then gave a ſhort ſketch of the hiſtory of exciſes in England. He ſaid they always had been conſidered by the people of that country as an odious tax, from the time of Oliver Cromwell, to the preſent day—even Blackſtone, a high prerogative lawyer, has reprobated them. He ſaid, he hoped this country would take warning by the experience of the people of Great-Britain—and not ſacrifice their liberties by wantonly contracting debts which would render it neceſſary to burthen the people by ſuch taxes as would ſwallow up their privileges. We are, ſaid he, too much in the habit of imitating that country—and I plainly perceive that the time will come, when a ſhirt ſhall not be waſhed without an exciſe.

He then expatiated on the unequal operation of exciſes—and inſtanced the experience of this State. A few counties, ſaid he, approximate to the capital, have borne the weight of the whole—while the diſtant parts of the State did not feel the burthen—and by an induction of ſeveral particulars, he ſhewed its unequal operation in the ſouthern States. It will, ſaid he, deprive the maſs of the people of almoſt the only luxury they enjoy, that of diſtilled ſpirits. He did not ſee the neceſſity of paſſing this law the preſent ſeſſion. The amount of the produce of the duties laid the laſt ſeſſion, is not yet known—nor is it yet aſcertained whether the citizens will ſubſcribe to the aſſumption. Let us not lay a tax for a purpoſe, which may never exiſt—for my part, ſaid he, I hope they never will ſubſcribe. He then adverted to the exceſs of the duties already laid, and the probability of a great encreaſe of that exceſs—and urged the propriety of waiting at leaſt another quarter to ſee what that exceſs may amount to.

Theſe obſervations he enforced by recurring to the recent tranſactions of the States of Maryland, Virginia, and North-Carolina—and he expected to hear very ſhortly that the Aſſembly of Georgia had expreſſed ſimilar opinions with the latter States on the buſineſs of the aſſumption.

He concluded by expreſſing a general diſapprobation of the various parts of the bill.

M. Parker ſaid he had ſeconded the motion of the gentleman from Georgia not becauſe he was more averſe to this particular clauſe, than to the ſubſequent parts of the bill. He exceedingly diſliked the ſeveral proviſions contained in it.

He then adverted to the general proceſs of the revenue buſineſs the laſt ſeſſion—and obſerving on the conduct of the mercantile intereſt, to which ſo much credit had been given, ſaid, he thought they were not entitled to the liberal encomiums which had been beſtowed on them for their promtitude in paying the duties, as the certainty and increaſe of the revenue, had ſerved to enhance the value of the public ſecurities, of which it is well known, they hold a very conſiderable proportion.

He then touched on the ſubſequent parts of the bill, which he reprobated, as hoſtile to the liberties of the people—as contrary to the general ſentiment, not only as partial and unequal, in the mode of aſſeſſment, but particularly on account of the mode of collecting the tax. It will, ſaid he, convulſe the government—It will let looſe a ſwarm of harpies, who, under the denomination of revenue officers, will range thro the country, prying into every man's houſe and affairs—and like a Macedonian phalanx bear down all before them—And tho the government has proceeded with a degree of proſperity and ſucceſs beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations, yet he very much doubted the policy of trying its ſtrength by an experiment of this nature.

Recurring to the actual and probable produce of the duties already laid, he attempted to ſhew that the additional ſum of upwards of 800,000 dollars contemplated to be raiſed by this bill, is not neceſſary.

He controverted the policy of the meaſure, and contended, that it would, in all probability, rather diminiſh than increaſe the revenue of the United States: For the mercantile part of the community, who have been applauded for acting ſo honorably in making their entries, and paying the impoſt, will find it for their intereſt to alter their conduct; they will combine to defeat the exciſe, which will in its operation bear ſo unequally on them.

He objected very particularly to the bill on account of its tendency to promote ſmuggling.—Mr. Parker ſaid no man was more heartily diſpoſed than he was, to give his approbation of every juſt meaſure, for ſupporting the public credit—and doing every thing in his power to ſupport the conſtitutional operations of the government; but this mode of raiſing a revenue, he conſidered as particularly odious to the people; and at the preſent moment, he was not ſatisfied that ſuch an encreaſe of the public burthens are neceſſary.

Mr. Stone ſaid he had no objection to the deſign of the bill, ſo far as an additional revenue was neceſſary; but the mode of raiſing it by exciſe, he exceedingly diſliked. He had no doubt that other means might be deviſed—but, at preſent, he thought the committee was not ſufficiently informed reſpecting the actual and probable amount of the revenue from the duties already impoſed, to determine the neceſſity of an addition to the revenue. He therefore moved that the committee ſhould riſe, without any further diſcuſſion of the bill at this time, and that a ſelect committee ſhould be appointed to make the neceſſary previous enquiries upon the ſubject, and report to the houſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, that there was already on the table a ſtatement from the proper offices of the product of the revenue, from Sept. 1789, to Sept. 1790.

This ſtatement was read.

The motion for the committee's riſing was put and loſt.

The queſtion on Mr. Jackſon's motion for ſtriking out the clauſe, was put and negatived by a great majority.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved that the third clauſe ſhould be ſtruck out, and that a clauſe ſhould be inſerted referring to a clauſe in the collection law. The object of this motion was to ſhorten the propoſed term of credit for the duties, to four months, which, Mr. Fitzſimons obſerved, was as long a period as was generally required to turn Weſt-India produce into caſh—and an extenſion of the credit beyond that time would be no advantage to the merchant, and would prove injurious to the revenue.

Mr. Goodhue ſaid he hoped the clauſe would not be ſtruck out. He conceived that no poſſible injury to the revenue could ariſe from extending the time of credit beyond four months, eſpecially as the duties will be ſecured by ſufficient bonds or depoſits. He hoped the bill would be made as eaſy and as palatable as poſſible, for in any event it will be an unpleaſant buſineſs.

Mr. Lawrance, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Ames and Mr. Sedgwick, ſeverally objected to the motion.

Mr. Sherman was in favor of it. He ſaid it appeared to him to be neceſſary that the revenue of the United States ſhould be as ſtable as poſſible; he conſidered an undue extenſion of the credit for the duties, as tending to defeat that object, while it proves no advantage to the ſeller of the dutied articles; it rather creates a remiſs and careleſs habit in doing buſineſs, and in its conſequences will render the revenue unproductive.

The motion for ſtriking out was negatived.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the twelfth ſection, without making any eſſential alteration. They then roſe and reported progreſs.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the petition of Patrick Caldwell, praying compenſation for damages done to his farm and lands during the late war—referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Ames preſented a petition from the Baptiſt Aſſociation of Maſſachuſetts, and of Rhode-Iſland, praying the interpoſition of Congreſs to provide for correct editions of the Bible—read and laid on the table.

Mr. Parker laid the following reſolution on the table:—That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to lay before the houſe an eſtimate of the probable amount of the duties ariſing from the impoſt on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, from the firſt January, 1791, to the firſt January, 1792.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

Mr. Boudinot preſented the petition of Jacob Phillips—praying compenſation for ſupplies, furniſhed during the late war;—read and referred to the Secretary of Treaſury.

Mr. Benſon preſented petitions from the following perſons—viz, Abraham Davis, John Poſt, Donald McDonald and John Miles—which were read, and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Clymer preſented the petition of William Cook—ſtating the loſs of ſeveral Loan-Office certificates, and praying that they may be renewed,—laid on the table.

Mr. Madiſon of the committee on the memorial of John Churchman, brot in a report—which ſtated that there were two objects contemplated in the memorial; the firſt reſpected equipping one or more veſſels to enable the memorialiſt to aſcertain, by a voyage, the truth of his magnetical theory—the other reſpects enhancing the penalty impoſed by law, for counterfeiting original maps and charts: With reſpect to the firſt, the committee declined giving any opinion; but left it to the deciſion of the legiſlature—the other object the committee ſuppoſed might be accompliſhed by an increaſe of the penalty already provided by law—the report was laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill, to continue an act intituled "an act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain acts of ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, concurred in with amendments—the amendments were to ſtrike out "Maryland"—and to reduce the term propoſed by the Houſe, for the continuance of the act from five years, to one year.

Another meſſage was received from the Senate by their ſecretary, informing, that he was directed to bring to the houſe the proceedings of the Senate, on the bill for the relief of Shubael Swaine—which being read, it appeared that the Senate had negatived that bill.

A letter from the Secretary of the treaſury was communicated by the ſpeaker, encloſing a ſtatement of the amount of the duties on tonnage for one year, from the 1ſt of October 1789 to the 30 September 1790:—alſo a report relative to appropriations for purpoſes therein mentioned—300 copies of theſe papers were ordered to be printed for the houſe.

Mr. Floyd of the committee on enrolled bills, reported that the committee had examined the bill providing for the unlading of ſhips and other veſſels, incaſes of obſtructions by Ice, and found the ſame duly enrolled—the ſpeaker then affixed his ſignature to the bill.

In committee of the whole, on the bill repealing after the laſt day of next the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits &c. and impoſing others in their ſtead.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The 12th ſection which ſpecifies the rates of the duties being read, Mr. Parker moved that it ſhould be be ſtruck out—in order to admit a ſubſtitute, which ſhould provide for a different mode of raiſing the requiſite additional revenue;—the propoſition he had in view, he ſaid was a duty on Molaſſes—this he obſerved would anſwer every purpoſe, without being liable to the objections which had been offered againſt the plan of the bill.

Mr. Madiſon obſerved, that he had felt the force of the objections which had been urged againſt the bill: He was in general principled againſt Exciſes—but of all exciſes, that on ardent ſpirits he conſidered the leaſt exceptionable.—The queſtion now to be determined he conceived was this, is an addition to the preſent amount of the revenue neceſſary? It had appeared that an addition is neceſſary—for his own part he ſhould prefer direct taxation to any exciſes whatever; but he conceived this would be contrary to the ſentiments of a majority of the people of the United States—and he was fully convinced that it was contrary to the opinion of a great majority of the houſe. If ſaid he, any mode could be adopted, without having recourſe to exciſes, he would be the laſt that ſhould give them his ſupport; but he conceived there was none, and the plan propoſed was diveſted of the moſt exceptionable proviſions uſually connected with an Exciſe Syſtem.

Mr. Jackſon obſerved, that his defeat yeſterday ſhould not deter him, while he had a monitor within, from riſing in his place to do his duty, in oppoſition to a ſyſtem unfriendly to the liberties of the people. He ſaid he was not the firſt on this floor, who had been outvoted by ſilent majorities: Gentlemen of ſuperior abilities had met with ſimilar treatment—He however felt ſo much reſpect for himſelf, as to ſuppoſe that this ſilence proceeded from an inability to anſwer the arguments which he had the honor to offer againſt what he conſidered a moſt ruinous and miſchievous ſyſtem of taxation.

He then ſtated certain particulars reſpecting the produce of the revenue, to ſhew, that ſo great a ſum as is propoſed to be raiſed by exciſe, was unneceſſary.

He doubted not other reſources of revenue might be explored, which would be more palatable: He inſtanced a tax on ſalaries, penſions, and lawyers—and in theſe particulars, he wiſhed that the example of Great Britain might be followed.

He then dilated on the practice of ſmuggling, which he contended would be promoted by this bill, alſo the difficulties and oppoſition which was juſtly to be expected, by which the dignity of the government would be inſulted. Can this government, ſaid he, protect its officers from the reſentments of any one State in the Union: He reprobated the idea of placing the government in ſuch a ſituation.

Mr. Lawrance obſerved that he doubted not every gentleman's mind was open to conviction, and he hoped and expected that every queſtion would be treated diſpaſſionately. He did not riſe yeſterday to anſwer the gentleman, becauſe he was not impreſſed with the force of his arguments in the manner the gentleman ſuppoſed the houſe was. He then adverted to the act of the laſt ſeſſion by which the debts of the particular States were

assumed: Having taken this debt upon ourselves said he, the consequence is obvious, nor can we ever get over the dishonor of not making the necessary provision for paying it.

He then adverted to the statements which had been submitted to the house by the officer to whom the Union had entrusted the direction of its finances—From these it fully appeared, that a much greater deficiency in the revenue existed than some gentlemen appeared willing to allow. If this deficiency exists, and if the United States are bound to make provision for the debts they have assumed to pay, the duties contemplated by the bill, appear the most obvious for the government to recur to.

He adverted to the idea of direct taxation, and enquired on what principle will gentlemen consent to this mode of raising the necessary supplies? Will they make the representation of the several States the rule by which it shall be apportioned? He doubted whether direct taxes, on this principle would be agreeable, even to the gentlemen who have mentioned them.

He then remarked on the objections to an excise, on account of the mode of collection. He said a rigorous collection would bear hard only on the dishonest—while it would protect the fair trader from bearing an undue proportion of the public burthens.

He observed on the uneasinesses which are said to prevail in some of the States—and to obviate the force of these reflections, he instanced the harmony and peace that prevailed in those States, which bear a much greater proportion of the public burthens, than those which complain, as was bundantly evident from the documents in possession of the house.

Mr. Steele stated his objections at large to an Excise: He adverted to the particular situation of affairs in some of the southern States, especially North Carolina. The Assembly of that State had rejected the proposal of taking an oath to support the constitution of the United States, with scorn; they had also refused to admit continental prisoners into their goals—and another circumstance, more hostile to the general government than either of the foregoing had taken place—which he forbore to mention.

He said such was the present state of the public mind, in various parts of the Union, that he should dread taking any measures which might serve to encrease the fermentation which the people are in. An excise he considered of this nature: It would in its operation produce the worst consequences—A more exceptionable mode of taxation, he conceived could not be devised.—A direct, or poll tax, he supposed would not be so odious—and tho for his own part he should prefer an excise to either of the former, yet such was the aversion of the people to it, that he should prefer almost any other alternative. He thought other objects may be found from which the necessary revenue may be raised. He instanced duties on inland navigation, law procee dings, legal conveyances, &c.

He then adverted to the operation of an excise especially in the State of N Carolina, and said that the consumption of ardent spirits in that State was so great, that the duty would amount perhaps to ten times as much in that State as in the State of Connecticut. On the whole, he hoped if the section is not struck out, that the excise will be reduced.

Mr. Sherman observed, that the subject now before the committee was thoroughly discussed the last session—and as nothing new or of weight and importance had been offered the present session against it, he thought it would be a useless waste of the time of the house to go into a particular reply to the objections offered against the bill. This he thought a sufficient answer to the charge of carrying questions by silent majorities.

He then entered into a short consideration of the subject generally, and defended the system from the charges which had been adduced respecting its unequal operation.

(To be continued.)

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. Livermore presented the memorial of William Simmons, principal Clerk in the Auditor's Office, praying for an addition to his compensation as such, for reasons therein stated. Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Goodhue observed, that the Senate having negatived the bill for the relief of Shubael Swaine, as the house was informed by message, yesterday, without assigning any reason; and as he was at a loss to account for its rejection, he wished some steps should be taken in the business, for he hoped that the proceedings of this government would never be marked with an improper degree of rigor and severity.

He moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide generally for the relief of persons thus situated: Leave was accordingly given to bring in a bill.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for continuing the act, declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Rhode-Island, Maryland and Georgia, were taken into consideration.

Mr. Jackson observed, that on enquiry he found that the State of Maryland had been struck out of the bill, because it was found that the law, to which the clause referred, had been repealed: He hoped therefore, that the house would concur with the amendment of the Senate, otherwise the bill would be lost.

Mr. Seney said he had been informed, that the reason for striking out "Maryland" was, because the law referred to, had not been properly authenticated, or conveyed to Congress through the proper medium, the President of the United States.—He however should not at present object to the amendments, as he doubted not that when the law of the State of Maryland was produced, with the authentication said to be necessary, a bill might then be introduced for declaring the assent of Congress to it.

The amendments of the Senate were agreed to by the house.

Mr. Sherman, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for the establishment of post-offices and post-roads in the United States—read the first and second time, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

It was then voted that it be referred to the committee of the whole on Monday week.

The order of the day being called for, which was the bill laying additional duties on distilled spirits—Mr. Parker moved it should be postponed, in order to give the members time to consider the statements respecting the funds received from the Secretary of the Treasury. A short debate ensued—further procrastination was objected to—the bill was said to be as old as Congress—it had been as fullydebated as any subject that ever came before the house; the session is wasting, and the time will hardly admit of finishing the business which the house are particularly pledged to do this session—one article of which is to make provision for the support of the public credit.

On the other hand it was said, that the house was not in possession of the necessary information; the time while the requisite documents are preparing may be employed to advantage; and when the members have fully satisfied themselves of the exact sum necessary to be raised, they may proceed understandingly in the business.

The motion for postponing the bill obtained, and the house went into committee on the bill directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which shall be lost or destroyed, shall be renewed.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

A great division of opinion appeared in discussing this bill—the time of the committee was employed only on the first section; they rose without agreeing to any determinate principles—reported progress, and are to sit again.

A letter received from the Secretary of the Treasury, was communicated by the speaker, enclosing a statement of the amount of the impost from August, to 30th September, 1789, and from 30th September, 1789, to first October, 1790.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, informing the house, that the bill providing for the unlading of ships and vessels in cases of obstructions by ice, had this day received his approbation and signature.

Adjourned till Monday.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.

Mr. *Sheldon*, an experienced distiller in this city, has brought the distilling of GIN to such perfection, that the first judges (Europeans and Americans) pronounce it equal to the best imported from Holland.

Mr. Sheldon having made some experiments on the *Juice of the Maple Tree*, declares, that when distilled, it yields a liquor not unlike ARRAC, and superior in flavor—and that, from the best computation he has been able to make, a tree will produce as many pints of this liquor, as it does pounds of sugar. Admitting this fact, a conclusion highly favorable to the interest of the United States must be drawn, viz. that our import trade from the West-Indies must soon decline, as the two principal articles of it are sugar and rum—the first of which we can produce superior and in sufficient quantities, and a substitute for the latter not inferior to the best Jamaica spirits.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

The legislature of this state is now in session.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the subscribers to a Dispensary about to be introduced into this city, for the relief of the poor and distressed, held at the City-Hall the 4th day of January, 1791.

The honorable Judge Duane was unanimously requested to take the chair, and William Cock to officiate as Secretary.

Doctor S. Bard moved that it be resolved, that the managers of the institution shall have power to make such alterations in the original constitution of this society as they from time to time shall find necessary.

Provided always, that such alteration shall be subject to amendment or revocation at any annual meeting of the members; and the same being seconded, and the question being put, it was carried unanimously in the affirmative.

The subscribers assembled then proceeded to elect twelve managers, of the Dispensary, for the ensuing year. And the ballot being taken, it appeared that the Rev. Dr. Beach, the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, the Rev. Dr. Livingston, the Hon. Judge Hobart, Mr. Moses Rogers, Isaac Stoutenburgh, Esq. Melancton Smith, Esq. Gen. M. Clarkson, John Watts, Esq. John Broome, Esq. the Hon. Isaac Roosevelt and James Watson, Esq were duly elected.

On motion, ordered, that the said managers be requested to attend on Thursday the 13th day of January instant at the house of Mr. John Simmons in Wall-Street, at 6 of the clock, in the evening for the execution of the trusts, reposed in them, and it is further ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published.

Published by the direction of the Society,

Jan. 4. W. COCK, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 21st October last, to a Merchant in New-York.

"We beg leave to acquaint you, that an order of council, is issued to prohibit the importation of wheat, rye, barley, beans, and oats, into any part of the kingdom, at the end of six days after the price of each sort, taken upon an average of the prices of the whole kingdom, according to the tables published weekly in the London Gazette, shall be below the price at which such sort of grain is allowed by the consolidation act to be imported at the low duties.

"The first general average prices of the whole kingdom, to which this order of council refers, will be published in next Saturdays London Gazette; and as the prices have been on the decline for several weeks past, it may be expected that the ports will very soon be shut against all sorts of foreign grain, pease, alone excepted, which are not included in the prohibition."

Philadelphia, Jan. 8.

Extract of a letter from Governor St. Clair, to the Secretary of War, dated Marietta, 26th Nov.

"If the report respecting Major Hamtramck be near the truth, that he had destroyed four of the Indian villages, and all their provisions, and had returned without the loss of a man, the success will then have been as a complete as it could have been wished; and the first news we shall hear from the Indians, will be a humble supplication for peace: Should that, however, not happen soon, I will find means to let them know, that it will not be refused if they desire it on reasonable terms."

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Esq. is appointed commissioner by the State of Maryland, to settle the accounts of that State with the United States.

The information contained in the extract of a letter from Fayetteville, as published in our last, purporting that the Senate of North-Carolina had rejected the extraordinary resolutions which had passed the House of Commons of that state, we are informed is premature. It seems that those resolutions were amended in the Senate, by striking out the preamble, and changing the word "monstrous" *to enormous! and a message was then sent to the House from the Senate informing, that if the House would agree to these amendments, the Senate would concur in the resolutions.—The House accordingly agreed.*

If government should be deterred from enacting particular laws, because some persons *say, and perhaps with truth, that they are contrary to the sentiments of the people in some parts of the union:—It is evident the business of legislation must stand still.—There cannot be a more odious law to many persons, and the number is not inconsiderable, than that which compels the payment of debts—hence every previous step to that point is proportionably obnoxious to the cavils, objections and opposition of those it may ultimately affect.—One great object of government, and of the new constitution in particular, is the distribution of equal justice—the administrators of this government are as the arbitrators between debtors and creditors.—but it is a most* monstrous, enormous *business, that they should be paid, even at a less rate than private persons often pay the referrees in a common commercial dispute between man and man.—It would be doubtless a consummation of the wishes of many, who would rejoice to see this country revert to its former state of anarchy and imbecility, to have the compensations of the legislature and the executive branches so reduced, as that the government may sink into contempt.*

A correspondent observes that the reasonableness and modesty of a late resolution of a certain legislature, in which THE SENATORS OF THE UNITED STATES *are instructed to oppose every excise, and direct taxation-law, are abundantly evident when it is considered, what a* monstrous *disproportion of the impost and tonnage is now, and ever will be, collected from that state!—*

The spirited and humane exertions of the citizens of New-York, we find have been crowned with success in the establishment of a public dispensary in that city. This institution is one of the most benevolent and extensively useful that can be devised; and it is but a just tribute of praise to say that on this, as well as on various other occasions, the philanthropy and good citizenship of the gentlemen of the faculty is abundantly exemplified.

Extract from the new year's address of the carrier of the Connecticut Courant.

"THEN let's leave other realms alone,
And see what's doing in our own.
"Congress, 'tis true, in various arts
Right manfully have play'd their parts;
And in the scale of empire rais'd us
So high, in truth it has amaz'd us;
Fram'd resolutions and rescinded,
'Till all they'd done was fairly mended;
Made treaties with one tribe of Indians,
And to another threatened vengeance;
Sent General Harmar in a fever,
To make a dam o'er Joseph's river;
To tell the world one Indian Savage
Is worth two white men on an average;
To throw away the lives of many,
And recommend Lieutenant *Denny*.
All this has Congress done, and more;
But why should we the list run o'er,
For mighty deeds in Congress done,
Or other States, when in our own
We've quite enough on small reflection,
To load the fiercest recollection?"

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	17s.—17/3. pr. £.	86¼	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/6.—8/9.	43¼	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/6.—8/9.	43¾	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	15s.—15/3.	76½	do.
Indents	8/6.—8/9.	48¾	do.
State debts	12/6.—8/9.		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 12, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, ſuch further Proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT —the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

THE capital of every public bank will of courſe be reſtricted within a certain defined limit. It is the province of legiſlative prudence ſo to adjuſt this limit, that while it will not be too contracted for the demand, which the courſe of buſineſs may create, and for the ſecurity which the public ought to have for the ſolidity of the paper which may be iſſued by the bank, it will ſtill be within the compaſs of the pecuniary reſources of the community; ſo that there may be an eaſy practicability of completing the ſubſcriptions to it. When this is once done, the ſuppoſed effect of neceſſity ceaſes. There is then no longer room for the inveſtment of any additional capital. Stock may indeed change hands by one perſon ſelling and another buying: but the money which the buyer takes out of the common maſs to purchaſe the ſtock, the ſeller receives and reſtores to it. Hence the future ſurpluſſes which may accumulate, muſt take their natural courſe, and lending at intereſt muſt go on as if there were no ſuch inſtitution.

It muſt indeed flow in a more copious ſtream. The bank furniſhes an extraordinary ſupply for borrowers, within its immediate ſphere. A larger ſupply conſequently remains for borrowers elſewhere. In proportion as the circulation of the bank is extended, there is an augmentation of the aggregate maſs of money for anſwering the aggregate maſs of demand. Hence greater facility in obtaining it for every purpoſe.

It ought not to eſcape without a remark, that as far as the citizens of other countries become adventurers in the bank, there is a poſitive increaſe of the gold and ſilver of the country. It is true, that from this a half yearly rent is drawn back, accruing from the dividends upon the ſtock. But as this rent ariſes from the employment of the capital, by our own citizens, it is probable, that it is more than replaced by the profits of that employment. It is alſo likely, that a part of it is, in the courſe of trade, converted into the products of our country: And it may even prove an incentive, in ſome caſes, to emigration to a country in which the character of citizen is as eaſy to be acquired, as it is eſtimable and important. This view of the ſubject furniſhes an anſwer to an objection which has been deduced from the circumſtance here taken notice of; namely, the income reſulting to foreigners from the part of the ſtock owned by them, which has been repreſented as tending to drain the country of its ſpecie. In this objection, the original inveſtment of the capital, and the conſtant uſe of it afterwards, ſeem both to have been overlooked.

That banks furniſh temptations to over-trading, is the third of the enumerated objections. This muſt mean, that by affording additional aids to mercantile enterprize, they induce the merchant ſometimes to adventure beyond the prudent or ſalutary point. But the very ſtatement of the thing ſhews, that the ſubject of the charge is an occaſional ill, incident to a general good. Credit of every kind (as a ſpecies of which only can bank lending have the effect ſuppoſed) muſt be, in different degrees, chargeable with the ſame inconvenience. It is even applicable to gold and ſilver, when they abound in circulation. But would it be wiſe on this account to decry the precious metals, to root out credit; or to proſcribe the means of that enterprize, which is the main ſpring of trade, and a principal ſource of national wealth, becauſe it now and then runs into exceſſes, of which over-trading is one.

If the abuſes of a beneficial thing are to determine its condemnation, there is ſcarcely a ſource of public proſperity which will not ſpeedily be cloſed. In every caſe, the evil is to be compared with the good; and in the preſent caſe, ſuch a compariſon will iſſue in this, that the new and increaſed energies derived to commercial enterprize, from the aid of banks, are a ſource of general profit and advantage, which greatly outweigh the partial ills of the over-trading of a few individuals, at particular times, or of numbers in particular conjunctures.

The fourth and fifth charges may be conſidered together. Theſe relate to the aid which is ſometimes afforded by banks to unſkilful adventurers and fraudulent traders. Theſe charges alſo have ſome degree of foundation, tho' far leſs than has been pretended; and they add to the inſtances of partial ills, connected with more extenſive and overbalancing benefits.

The practice of giving fictitious credit to improper perſons is one of thoſe evils which experience guided by intereſt ſpeedily corrects. The bank itſelf is in ſo much jeopardy of being a ſufferer by it, that it has the ſtrongeſt of all inducements to be on its guard. It may not only be injured immediately by the delinquencies of the perſons, to whom ſuch credit is given; but eventually, by the incapacities of others, whom their impoſitions or failures may have ruined.

Nor is there much danger of a bank's being betrayed into this error, from want of information. The directors themſelves being for the moſt part ſelected from the claſs of traders, are to be expected to poſſeſs individually an accurate knowledge of the characters and ſituations of thoſe who come within that deſcription. And they have in addition to this, the courſe of dealing of the perſons themſelves with the bank, to aſſiſt their judgment, which is in moſt caſes a good index of the ſtate in which thoſe perſons are. The artifices and ſhifts which thoſe in deſperate or declining circumſtances are obliged to employ, to keep up the countenance which the rules of the bank require, and the train of their connexions, are ſo many prognoſtics, not difficult to be interpreted, of the fate which awaits them. Hence it not unfrequently happens, that banks are the firſt to diſcover the unſoundneſs of ſuch characters, and, by withholding credit, to announce to the public that they are not intitled to it.

If banks, in ſpite of every precaution, are ſometimes betrayed into giving a falſe credit to the perſons deſcribed; they more frequently enable honeſt and induſtrious men, of ſmall or perhaps no capital, to undertake and proſecute buſineſs with advantage to themſelves and to the community; and aſſiſt merchants of both capital and credit, who meet with fortuitous and unforeſeen ſhocks, which might without ſuch helps prove fatal to them and to others, to make head againſt their misfortunes, and finally to retrieve their affairs: circumſtances which form no inconſiderable encomium on the utility of banks.

But the laſt and heavieſt charge is ſtill to be examined. That is, that banks tend to baniſh the gold and ſilver of the country.

The force of this objection reſts upon their being an engine of paper credit, which by furniſhing a ſubſtiture for the metals, is ſuppoſed to promote their exportation. It is an objection, which if it has any foundation, lies not againſt banks peculiarly, but againſt every ſpecies of paper credit.

The moſt common anſwer given to it is, that the thing ſuppoſed is of little or no conſequence; that it is immaterial what ſerves the purpoſe of money, whether paper, or gold and ſilver; that the effect of both upon induſtry is the ſame; and that the intrinſic wealth of a nation is to be meaſured, not by the abundance of the precious metals contained in it, but by the quantity of the productions of its labour and induſtry.

This anſwer is not deſtitute of ſolidity, though not entirely ſatisfactory. It is certain, that the vivification of induſtry, by a full circulation, with the aid of a proper and well regulated paper credit, may more than compenſate for the loſs of a part of the gold and ſilver of a nation; if the conſequence of avoiding that loſs ſhould be a ſcanty or defective circulation.

But the poſitive and permanent increaſe or decreaſe of the precious metals in a country, can hardly ever be a matter of indifference. As the commodity taken in lieu of every other, it is a ſpecies of the moſt effective wealth; and as the money of the world, it is of great concern to the ſtate, that it poſſeſſes a ſufficiency of it to face any demands which the protection of its external intereſts may create.

The objection ſeems to admit of another and a more concluſive anſwer, which controverts the fact itſelf. A nation that has no mines of its own, muſt derive the precious metals from others; generally ſpeaking, in exchange for the products of its labour and induſtry. The quantity it will poſſeſs will therefore, in the ordinary courſe of things, be regulated by the favorable or unfavorable balance of its trade; that is, by the proportion between its abilities to ſupply foreigners, and its wants of them; between the amount of its exportations and that of its importations. Hence the ſtate of its agriculture and manufactures, the quantity and *quality* of its labour and induſtry muſt, in the main, influence and determine the increaſe or decreaſe of its gold and ſilver.

If this be true, the inference ſeems to be, that well conſtituted banks favour the increaſe of the precious metals. It has been ſhewn, that they augment in different ways, the active capital of a country. This it is which generates employment; which animates and expands labour and induſtry. Every addition which is made to it, by contributing to put in motion a greater quantity of both, tends to create a greater quantity of the products of both. And by furniſhing more materials for exportation, conduces to a favourable balance of trade, and conſequently to the introduction and increaſe of gold and ſilver.

This concluſion appears to be drawn from ſolid premiſes. There are however objections to be made to it.

It may be ſaid, that as bank paper affords a ſubſtitute for ſpecie, it ſerves to counteract that rigorous neceſſity for the metals as a medium of circulation, which in the caſe of a wrong balance might reſtrain in ſome degree their exportation; and it may be added, that from the ſame cauſe, in the ſame caſe, it would retard thoſe economical and parſimonious reforms in the manner of living, which the ſcarcity of money is calculated to produce, and which might be neceſſary to rectify ſuch wrong balance.

There is perhaps ſome truth in both theſe obſervations; but they appear to be of a nature rather to form exceptions to the generality of the concluſion, than to overthrow it. The ſtate of things, in which the *abſolute exigencies* of circulation can be ſuppoſed to reſiſt with any effect the urgent demands for ſpecie, which a wrong balance of trade may occaſion, preſents an *extreme caſe*. And a ſituation in which a too expenſive manner of living of a community, compared with its means, can ſtand in need of a corrective, from diſtreſs or neceſſity, is one which perhaps rarely reſults, but from extraordinary and adventitious cauſes: ſuch for example, as a national revolution, which unſettles all the eſtabliſhed habits of a people, and inflames the appetite for extravagance, by the illuſions of an ideal wealth, engendered by the continual multiplication of a depreciating currency or ſome ſimilar cauſe. There is good reaſon to believe, that where the laws are wiſe and well executed, and the inviolability of property and contracts maintained, the economy of a people will, in the general courſe of things, correſpond with its means.

(To be continued.)

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 **Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each,** are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars,*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				
16612 Blanks.				125000
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Common wealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

☞ *Tickets in the above Lottery are to be ſold by* Stephen Auſtin, *corner of Front and Pine Streets, Philadelphia.*

PLEASE TO NOTICE.

☞ *FOR the accommodation of thoſe who would wiſh to become Adventurers in the Firſt Claſs of the* MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL STATE LOTTERY, *letters,* **poſt paid,** *directed to* SAMUEL COOPER, *at his Office, North ſide State-Houſe, Boſton, incloſing Philadelphia, New-York or Boſton Bank-Bills, or other good Bills, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded* **immediately** *upon the receipt of ſuch letters.*

Boſton, Dec. 22, 1790.

N. B. *A Liſt of Prizes will be depoſited with the Printer hereof, immediately after the drawing is compleated.*

71 1aw tf

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of
CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Transfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion.

December 29.

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, Second-Street, near Race-Street,

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *transfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29th, 1790.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by *Samuel Hollinſhead*, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a ſecurity for the ſame is added to thoſe notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment of them from him; for I am determined not to anſwer thoſe notes, or any aſſignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I anſwer for the ſame.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.

JOHN FRANCIS,

Late of NEW-YORK, reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a

Commodious Boarding Houſe,

No. 53, FOURTH-STREET, one door from Race-Street,
WHERE Gentlemen may be accommodated with
GENTEEL BOARDING AND LODGING,
By the *Week, Month*, or *Year*, and on the moſt moderate terms.

Phila. Nov. 20, 1790.——[2aw.3m.]

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1791.

THE partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE having expired this day, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled

The Mail,
and
New Daily Advertiſer.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper, equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertiſements will be received on ſuch moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

The MAIL will be publiſhed at the Houſe No. 2, Lower Third Street (now occupied by Mr. J. D. Blanchard, who will ſhortly remove to the adjoining Houſe, No. 4.) and at preſent SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by

D C. CLAYPOOLE.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boſton, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Seaſon, and three times a week during the Summer Seaſon.

Good Carriages, Horſes, and careful Drivers are provided.—— Paſſengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.——Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in theſe Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for ſtarting from the reſpective Stage Houſes is abſolutely neceſſary—from which there can be no deviation.

Norwich, Dec. 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eaſtward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Norwich——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wedneſdays and Saturdays,
For the Weſtward, leaves Boſton——Mondays and Thurſdays,
Providence——Tueſdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

69—1w3m JESSE BROWN.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ THE Editor requests thoſe of his Subſcribers whoſe are rearages amount to *ſix and twelve months ſubſcription*, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible. He truſts it will prove a ſufficient apology for this application, when he aſſures them that his receipts for the year 1790, do not amount to more than one half of the actual expence of the publication during that period.

Upwards of *two hundred thouſand copies* of this Gazette have been published and circulated ſince the 15 April, 1789, the time when it commenced. From the very general approbation it has received, and the extenſive and ample ſubſcription which has offered, the editor has flattered himſelf with the poſſibility of its being ſupported; but at the preſent moment a moſt perplexing uncertainty reſts on that event—owing to the difficulties attending the preſent mode of its circulation, and collecting ſubſcriptions from ſituations remote from the place of publication.

January 5, 1791.

☞ *THE Subſcribers for this paper, in the city of* New-York, *are reſpectfully informed, that the charge of the papers proving inconvenient to Mr.* Wetmore, *at the Poſt-Office, the Editor has engaged Mr.* Samuel Campbell, *Book-ſeller, Hanover-Square, to receive them and ſuperintend their delivery—by whom Subſcriptions and arrearages will be received.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

☞ *A meeting of the ſubſcribers to the plan for eſtabliſhing* Sunday Schools *in this city, will be held at the Academy of Mr.* Joſeph Sharpleſs, *in Second Sreet, between Market and Arch Streets, on Tueſday next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, for the purpoſe of chooſing officers.*

Jan. 5, 1791. Signed by order,

M. CAREY, Sec. P. T.